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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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## WHEAT ACREAGE IN PUNJAB, INDIA

The area sown to wheat in the Punjab, India, for the 1930 harvest is estimated at 10,782,000 acres, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This estimate compares with 10,747,000 acres in 1929 and 9,978,000 acres in 1928. The Punjab is one of the most important wheat producing provinces of India, representing about one-third of the total wheat acreage. The condition of the wheat crop is reported at 93 per cent of normal against 94 per cent at the same time last year.

## GERMAN HOG INCREASE in 1930

Although the total number of hogs on hand in Germany as of December 2, 1929, estimated at 19,920,000, was 1 per cent lower than a year ago, an upward tendency in production was indicated by an increase of 5 per cent in pigs under 6 months and an increase of 14 per cent in brood sows, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Brood sows 6 months to 1 year were 19 per cent above 1928 and those of one year and over 11 per cent above a year ago. Hog numbers in Germany reached their highest point in the post-war period in 1922 when they reached 22,399,000 and were 2 per cent above 1913. Cattle numbers fell 2 per cent to 18,002,000 in 1929 from the high figure of 18,414,000 reported in 1928, with milk cows at 9,351,000, or about 1 per cent below a year ago. Sheep, goats and horses have been declining steadily during the past 3 or 4 years and showed further declines in 1929.

## INCREASE IN CHINESE EGG PRODUCTS TRADE IN 1929

Total exports of dried egg yolk from China to the American market during the first 11 months of 1929 amounted to 6,500,000 pounds as compared with 4,000,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1928, according to Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. The increase in shipments is a reflection of the sustained demand on the part of the American market for this product during the past year. Exporters, in fact, found it difficult at times to secure supplies to meet this steady demand. Improved transportation and operating conditions have enabled both Tientsin and Hankow in addition to Shanghai to ship out dried egg products during the past year.

In spite of the increase in the American tariff last spring on frozen whole eggs exports of this product from China and this market during the first eleven months of 1929 amounted to 8,500,000 pounds as compared with 10,000,000 in 1928. The Chinese freezing plants will begin operations about February 20. Although local egg prices are expected to be higher than at the opening of the last season, the present low silver exchange will more than offset any advance in prices.

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## C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

## BREAD GRAINS

European growing conditions

European temperatures were above average during the week ended January 17, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Rainfall was abundant in western Europe and scattered rains were general in other regions. Unusually warm weather and scattered rains were reported in the western and southern regions of Russia. The condition of the winter sowings in Poland in general is above last year. The latest official estimate of the Rumanian grain production in 1929 shows a decided decrease as compared with the earlier estimate but Mr. Steere believes that the final estimate may prove to be somewhat low. In Russia, winter crop conditions as of January 1 were reported as satisfactory in most areas, Mr. Steere states, quoting official information.

Wheat production in 1929

The 1929 wheat production as reported by 43 countries, which in 1928 represented about 97 per cent of the estimated world total production excluding the Russian and Chinese crops, was 3,283,533,000 bushels, or 14 per cent below the production of 3,815,791,000 bushels in 1928. The first estimate of the 1929 wheat crop in Denmark is 11,758,000 bushels, which is a decrease of 3.7 per cent from the 1928 harvest, but with that exception is the largest crop on record there. See table, page 68.

Movement to MarketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1929 to January 11, 1930 were 96,868,000 bushels as against 104,952,000 bushels during the same period of 1928-29. Exports during the week ended January 11 were 2,656,000 bushels as compared with 2,635,000 bushels the previous week and 1,553,000 bushels during the week ended January 12, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on January 10 were 155,048,000 bushels as against 154,648,000 bushels on January 3 and 144,443,000 bushels on January 11, 1929. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended January 10 were 927,000 bushels as compared with 3,575,000 bushels during the week ended January 11, 1929. Total receipts for the season to January 10 were 83,148,000 bushels against 253,295,000

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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bushels during the same period last season. Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended January 10 were only 71,000 bushels against 586,000 bushels during the week ended January 11, 1929. Total shipments during the season to January 10 were 32,125,000 bushels as against 226,884,000 bushels last year. Receipts and shipments at Vancouver were slightly larger than during the previous week. Receipts were 896,000 bushels and shipments were 1,272,000 bushels. Total receipts during the season to January 10 were 23,689,000 bushels against 49,337,000 bushels last year. Total shipments were 18,020,000 bushels against 44,996,000 bushels last year.

Foreign grain market conditionsEurope

The spot price of domestic wheat at Hamburg was \$1.69 per bushel on January 15 as against \$1.67 per bushel on January 8, Mr. Steere reports. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin was \$.96 per bushel on January 15 as against \$.98 per bushel on January 8. Some sales of Russian wheat were recently effected on the Western European markets, according to Mr. Steere. It is believed, however, that net exports of wheat will be insignificant. Rumors indicate a possibility of Russian purchases of Canadian wheat for sowing.

China (Tientsin)

The continued decrease in the arrivals of wheat flour at Tientsin has resulted in a tendency on the part of the local market to assume a more normal tone, according to a report from Consul Robert B. Streeper at Tientsin, China. Estimates of local dealers placed arrivals of flour during December at 260,000 bags, which not only represented a considerable decrease from preceding months, but fell below the normal consumption figure of approximately 60,000 bags a day. The bulk of imports during the month were deliveries on forward orders and local dealers anticipate a further falling off in arrivals during the next few months. No orders were being placed for future delivery nor had any been placed for several months past. Flour production at local mills during December was estimated at 477,000 bags, which exceeded all previous records. The decline in arrivals during November and December resulted in withdrawals from warehouses which reduced stocks on hand December 31 to 2,500,000 bags as against 3,500,000 on November 30 and almost 5,000,000 bags on October 31. Local dealers anticipate that with reduced stocks on hand, prices should soon rise and the market assume a more healthy aspect. Sales were slightly better than during November. When prices ultimately rise to a point where flour may be sold without a loss to the importers, it is not improbable that dealers will begin to unload their stocks on the market and it is feared that this unloading may again force prices down to their present levels, if not slightly below.



## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S ,   C O N T ' D

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United States wheat prices

With continued light export trade and lower foreign prices, the wheat markets remained unsettled during the week ended January 16. Prices fluctuated considerably but showed a downward trend; May futures at Chicago reached the lowest level on January 15 since December 20 and declined a cent farther the following day. The closing price of May futures at Chicago on January 16 was approximately 127 cents as compared with 132 cents January 9 and 123 cents a year ago. May futures at Winnipeg showed a greater drop as the closing price dropped nine cents to 132 cents from January 9 to January 16. May futures at Liverpool closed at approximately 138 cents on January 16 as compared with 142 cents on January 9 and 135 cents last year. February futures at Buenos Aires closed at 117 cents on January 15 as compared with 120 cents January 8 and 110 cents a year ago.

Cash wheat markets weakened during the week ended January 10 and cash prices declined along with and to about the same extent as futures. The average price of the various classes made about equal declines except that of soft red winter which declined a cent more than the others, although average prices of most grades of this class at St. Louis declined only slightly. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at six markets declined three cents to 123 cents per bushel as compared with 108 cents last year. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City declined four cents to 121 cents, No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined three cents to 133 cents, No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined two cents to 122 cents, while No. 2 red winter at St. Louis declined only one cent to 136 cents per bushel. The price of western white, as indicated by the average of daily closing prices at Seattle, remained unchanged at 126 cents. Cash prices continued to decline some after January 10. The spread between cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg narrowed three cents during the week to only three cents in favor of Winnipeg as compared with a spread of six cents in favor of Minneapolis a year ago.

Egypt as a potential flour market

Egypt is a potential market for increasing quantities of flour according to a report by American Consul, Raymond H. Giest, received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Egypt now consumes approximately 1,150,000 short tons of wheat and flour annually with a present population of about 14,400,000. About 25 per cent of this is imported, mostly in the form of flour. Bread constitutes the chief article of food for the Egyptian peasants and laborers, but at

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

## WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Dec. 12	122	133	115	126	116	133	124	144	134	140	b/110	b/120
19	121	129	114	122	115	129	123	138	134	139	b/110	b/120
26	121	138	114	129	115	136	123	146	134	c/143	b/111	b/126
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	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Jan. 2	119	135	111	127	112	134	121	146	132	148	b/110	b/127
9	121	132	114	125	115	132	124	141	134	142	b/109	b/120
16	123	127	116	120	118	127	126	132	135	138	b/110	b/117
23	123		121		122		129		136		b/112	
30	127		120		121		129		135		115	
Feb. 6	127		119		121		129		136		115	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

b/ February futures.

c/ December 24.

## WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. n. spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Dec. 6	109	130	113	125	124	138	117	128	143	138	116	128
13	107	122	111	120	121	130	107	124	141	132	117	124
20	107	120	111	118	123	123	110	119	137	132	113	122
27	106	123	110	122	120	132	109	122	135	135	116	124
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	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Jan. 3	105	126	108	125	123	136	111	124	135	137	115	126
10	103	123	103	121	125	133	---	122	141	136	116	126
17	115		114		130		122		141		118	
24	113		119		132		133		142		120	
31	117		117		131		132		144		118	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

present, the consumption of white flour is confined largely to the urban population. Consul Giest states therefore, that if the price of wheat flour was such that the poorer people could buy it or in the advent of an increased purchasing power and a higher standard of living, Egypt might consume a considerably larger quantity of wheat and flour than at present.

Wheat production in Egypt has increased very little since 1920 and being a winter crop, its cultivation, unlike that of cotton, is not particularly affected by the development of irrigational projects. Wheat growing enters into competition with beans, barley, berseem, onions, lentils, and a few minor crops. Wheat imports are principally from Australia as Australian wheat can usually be obtained at a lower price than other wheats, its color is well suited to the trade, and Australian firms generally grant more favorable terms than either American or Canadian firms. However, American and Canadian flours of superior quality are imported when the price is sufficiently low. Italian flour has of late been offering severe competition with American "Durum", according to Consul Giest.

Rye production in 1929

The total 1929 rye production in 24 European countries was 901,005,000 bushels as against 901,139,000 bushels in 1928. The first estimate of the 1929 rye crop in Denmark is 10,236,000 bushels which is 5.7 per cent above the 1928 harvest, but is with that exception the smallest crop since 1917. See table, page 68.

## FEED GRAINS

The 1929 production of the three feed grains, barley, oats and corn in the European countries reported totals 69,875,000 short tons, which is an increase of 22.2 per cent over the 57,173,000 short tons produced in those countries last year, and 25.2 per cent over the 55,814,000 short tons in 1927. The total production for all the countries of the world so far reported, however, is 189,492,000 short tons, which is 0.7 per cent below the 190,902,000 short tons harvested in 1928, but 5.1 per cent above the 180,333,000 short tons in 1927.

Barley

The weather in Morocco is still reported to be droughty, but elsewhere in North Africa the winter barley for the 1930 harvest is doing well.



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The 1929 barley production as reported in 40 countries has reached a total of 1,474,880,000 bushels, a decrease of 0.9 per cent from the production in the same countries last year. The first estimate of the barley crop in Denmark is 50,522,000 bushels, which is practically the same as the record harvest of 1928. This figure, with small decreases in the previous Hungarian and Latvian estimates and a slight increase in the estimate for Luxemburg, has changed the total barley production for the 28 European countries reported to 803,145,000 bushels, an increase of 9.1 per cent over that of 1928. See barley production table, page 69.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 77,095,000 bushels, a decrease of almost 6 per cent from the shipments during the same periods last year. United States barley exports during the week ended January 11 were the smallest weekly shipment, with the exception of one week in November, for several years. See barley trade table, page 72.

There was little change in United States barley prices during that week. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis remained at 59 cents per bushel, 3 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing barley prices, page 73. Feed barley in western Europe at the end of December was reported to be rather dull, with somewhat lower prices.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on January 10 stood at 23,698,000 bushels, compared with 13,549,000 bushels in 1928 and 7,418,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William and Port Arthur for the five months August - December amounted to 14,248,000 bushels compared with 34,386,000 bushels for the same five-month period last year. Lake shipments for August - December amounted to 4,192,000 bushels and rail shipments to 106,000 bushels, against lake shipments of 28,346,000 bushels and rail shipments of 1,022,000 bushels during the same five-month period of 1928.

Oats

The 1929 oats production in the 36 countries so far reported totals 3,601,326,000 bushels, a decrease of 5.8 per cent from the production in the same countries last year. The first estimate of the oats production in Denmark is 70,961,000 bushels, which is only 2.7 per cent below the record harvest of 1928. During the past week there has been a slight increase received in the previous estimate of the oats crop of

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Latvia, and slight decreases in the earlier figures for Luxemburg, Portugal, Italy, Hungary and Rumania. The total for the 27 European countries reported now amounts to 1,979,164,000 bushels, which is 7.8 per cent above the 1928 production in those countries. See oats production table, page 70. Exports of oats from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 16,141,000 bushels, a decrease of 31.5 per cent from the exports during the same periods last year. United States oats exports continued very small during the week ended January 11, while prices increased slightly. No. 3 white oats at Chicago advanced one cent to 45 cents per bushel, which was 2 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. For tables showing oats trade and prices, see pages 72 and 73. German oats were reported as duller at the end of December, with somewhat reduced prices.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on January 10 amounted to 15,551,000 bushels compared with 15,076,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 9,452,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats at Fort William and Port Arthur for the five months August - December amounted to only 1,897,000 bushels against 14,836,000 bushels during the same five-month period last year. Lake shipments for August - December amounted to 4,952,000 bushels and rail shipments to 650,000 bushels, compared with lake shipments of 9,019,000 bushels and rail shipments of 934,000 bushels during the same five-month period of 1928.

Corn

The weather in the corn zone of Argentina was moderately warm and dry during the week ended January 13, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The mean temperature of 79° was 3° above normal, while the precipitation was only 0.1 inch, which was 0.7 inch subnormal.

The 1929 corn production as reported in 20 countries now totals 3,445,515,000 bushels, an increase of 2.6 per cent over the production in the same countries last year. The first estimate of the corn crop in Guatemala is 5,059,000 bushels, 20.6 per cent above the 1928 production. The previous estimate of the 1929 corn crop in Italy has been increased by more than 4,500,000 bushels to 99,364,000 bushels, an increase of almost 53 per cent over the small 1928 harvest and considerably above the 1927 crop. The total for the 10 European countries reported now amounts to 676,187,000 bushels, or 87.2 per cent more than the harvest of last year. See corn production table, page 71.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONF'D

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Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 47,379,000 bushels, a decrease of 8.5 per cent from the exports of those countries during the same periods last year. United States corn exports during the week ended January 11, although larger than for any of the preceding three weeks, were comparatively small. Argentine exports during that week increased to more than 4,000,000 bushels. See corn export table, page 72.

The cash price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago during the week ended January 10 remained at 85 cents per bushel, 2 cents below the price for the same week last year, while May futures declined one cent to 95 cents, which was 2 cents above the May future quotations at the same time last year. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for January and May delivery averaged 68 and 67 cents, respectively, these prices being 30 and 16 cents, respectively, below the corresponding quotations for last year. The spread between the May futures of United States and of Argentine corn has increased from about 25 to 28 cents per bushel. See table showing corn prices, page 73.

The importation of corn into Spain was prohibited by a royal decree on January 14. Shipments which left port bound for Spain before that date were not affected by the decree. The market for corn in western Europe at the end of December was reported as continuing dull, with slightly reduced quotations both for Argentine and Danubian corn. Quotations for the large grained corn. continued unchanged.

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## RICE

The second estimate of 1929-30 production of cleaned rice in <sup>7 provinces of</sup> Siam is 3,868,937,000 pounds, an increase of 13 per cent over the 1928-29 production, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. The second estimate is 213,656,000 pounds below the first estimate. The exportable surplus this year is estimated at 1,111,000 tons as against 792,000 short tons a year ago. These seven provinces produce from 50 to 60 per cent of the Siam rice crop and are the principal surplus producing provinces of the country.

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## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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## SUGAR

The grinding of the sugar crop in the Philippine Islands began early in November and on December 8 there were 23 sugar centrals in operation, according to a trade report. In a number of cases larger tonnages of cane had been milled than in any previous season at the same date, the quality of the cane harvested, however, was said to be below that of last year. Planters in most of the districts are holding back on harvesting in order to secure a further improvement in quality. It is estimated that the cane tonnage, at 90 per cent of the mills, will run about 10 per cent more than last season.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices were higher for high grade barreled apples Wednesday, January 15, on the Liverpool auction than last week, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. F. A. Motz, the Department of Agriculture's fruit specialist in Europe. U. S. No. 1, 2-1/4 inch Yorks made about 70 cents more a barrel than last week and for the same date last year. The lower grades of barreled apples were in poor demand, and prices were below those of last week, due to heavy supplies of low grade Canadian fruit and the arrival of considerable quantities of unsound American barreled apples. Boxed apple prices were similar to last week's. Supplies of American barreled apples were light, boxed supplies were moderate. Demand was weaker for boxed apples; Barreled arrivals were for the most part tight. Pears from the Pacific Northwest met with a rather poor demand although they were in light supply. The condition of the fruit was generally good.

Barreled apple supplies at London were light and demand was improving. The general condition of the fruit was good but prices tended below Liverpool levels. The demand at London was for highly colored fruit, especially in the boxed grades. Supplies of boxed pears were light at London and demand dull, with prices about the same as those received on the Liverpool auction. See Foreign Service release F.S./A-282, January 17, 1930.



## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

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OUTLOOK FOR AMERICAN ORANGES IN CHINA: High prices of American oranges and the competition of good quality low priced native fruit will restrict the demand in China for American oranges this season as compared with last, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. P. C. Nyhus, Agricultural Commissioner at Shanghai. November to April is normally a very quiet season in Shanghai for the sale of American oranges but it is especially true this season due to the relatively high prices in America and to the unfavorable exchange rate. Arrivals of sweet native oranges from South China will soon be at their peak and their excellent quality at this time and low prices leave very little place for foreign oranges. Native oranges are selling by weight at one-half to one-third the price of American oranges. The Shanghai market wants small size American oranges, size 252 per box being especially popular. See Foreign Service release F.S./CF-73, January 7, 1930.

## EXPORTS OF MEXICAN, CUBAN AND BAHAMA VEGETABLES TO THE UNITED STATES:

Total shipments of winter vegetables to the United States from the Mexican West Coast, Cuba and the Bahamas during November and December amounted to 22,112,000 pounds as compared with 20,595,000 pounds during the corresponding two months last season. The significant feature of the trade thus far this season has been the decline in the shipments of tomatoes from the Mexican West Coast and from the Bahamas, and the increase in the shipments of Mexican green peas and Cuban tomatoes. See Foreign Service release F.S./V-75, January 17, 1930.

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## DAIRY PRODUCTS

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LITTLE CHANGE IN EUROPEAN BUTTER MARKETS: Butter prices in the principal European markets were maintained as late as January 16 at practically the same level as during recent weeks. There is as yet no indication of any seasonal decline from the low level already reached before the holidays, the normal high point for the winter season. The Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent to 34 cents a pound, the same as the previous Thursday and 4-1/2 cents lower than a year ago. In New York 92 score was quoted at 35 cents, a half cent higher than a week ago and 11-1/2 cents lower than a year ago. The margin in favor of the domestic market has thus practically disappeared with Danish in London actually above New York at 37 cents. Colonial butter in London was a shade lower than the previous week although shipments afloat are not now abnormally heavy. See page 75 for detailed comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners.

## BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
<b>WHEAT</b>						
United States.....	690,108	831,040	878,374	914,876	806,508	88.2
Canada .....	197,119	407,136	479,665	566,726	293,399	51.9
Mexico .....	b/ 11,481	10,533	11,890	11,031	11,559	104.8
Guatemala.....	(200)	260	220	167	152	91.0
Total (4).....	898,908	1,248,769	1,370,149	1,492,800	1,112,118	74.5
Europe, 26 count. prev. reported.....	1,339,923	1,199,611	1,263,416	1,394,819	1,402,948	100.6
Denmark.....	6,322	8,767	9,408	12,214	11,758	96.3
Luxemburg, revised....	615	632	702	713	305	42.8
Total Europe (28)...	1,346,860	1,209,000	1,273,526	1,407,746	1,415,011	100.5
Africa, 3 count. prev. reported.....	56,886	66,425	77,232	74,167	84,422	113.8
Algeria, revised.....	35,161	23,551	28,323	30,302	32,833	108.4
Total Africa (4)...	92,047	89,976	105,555	104,469	117,255	112.2
Asia, 5 count. prev. reported.....	362,739	348,832	358,617	305,949	342,257	111.9
Japan, revised.....	25,088	30,188	31,018	30,812	30,496	99.0
Total Asia (4).....	387,827	379,020	389,635	336,761	372,753	110.7
Total N. Hemis. (40)	2,725,642	2,926,765	3,138,865	3,341,776	3,017,137	90.3
Southern Hemis. (3)...	243,590	329,871	363,037	474,015	266,396	56.2
Total above countries (43).....	2,969,232	3,316,636	3,501,902	3,815,791	3,283,533	86.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	3,401,000	3,426,000	3,661,000	3,943,000	3,415,000	86.6
<b>RYE</b>						
United States.....	36,093	40,795	58,164	43,366	40,629	93.7
Canada.....	2,094	12,179	14,951	14,618	12,919	88.4
Europe, 21 countries previously reported...	945,261	726,855	788,833	880,105	877,473	99.7
Denmark.....	19,104	12,420	10,364	9,683	10,236	105.7
Luxemburg, revised....	651	353	354	352	387	109.9
Finland, revised.....	10,490	11,908	12,892	10,999	12,909	117.4
Total Europe (24)...	975,506	751,596	812,443	901,139	901,005	100.0
Total N. Hemis. (26)	1,013,693	804,570	885,558	959,123	954,553	99.5
Argentina.....	640	3,268	6,614	7,666	4,724	61.6
Total above countries (27).....	1,014,333	807,838	892,172	966,789	959,277	99.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	1,025,000	818,000	891,000	972,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four year average.

## FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States .....	184,812	184,905	265,382	357,487	307,105	85.9
North America (2) ....	230,087	284,392	362,820	493,878	407,572	82.5
Europe, 24 coun. prev. reported and unchanged	626,722	599,702	537,181	651,777	713,094	109.4
Denmark .....	26,360	33,415	36,082	50,541	50,522	100.0
Luxemburg, revised ...	82	184	178	199	338	169.8
Hungary, revised .....	32,369	25,509	23,684	30,671	29,581	95.8
Latvia, revised .....	7,922	8,652	5,974	3,275	9,810	299.5
Total Europe (28) ..	693,955	667,472	653,093	736,463	803,145	109.1
Est. European total excluding Russia ..	701,000	674,000	659,000	743,000	809,000	108.9
North Africa, 3 coun. prev. reported and unchanged .....	57,693	48,677	50,329	71,659	62,540	87.3
Algeria, revised .....	45,974	23,002	34,554	39,716	40,957	103.1
Total North Africa (4)	103,667	71,679	84,883	111,375	103,497	92.9
Asia, 2 coun. prev. ... reported & unchanged.	37,243	46,996	50,637	47,862	61,658	128.8
Japan, revised .....	95,784	83,099	82,482	81,477	80,360	98.6
Total Asia (3) ...	133,027	135,095	133,119	129,339	142,018	109.8
Total N. Hemis. (37)	1,160,736	1,159,138	1,233,921	1,471,055	1,456,232	99.0
Southern Hemisphere (3)	5,747	19,517	15,484	17,968	18,643	103.8
Total above countries (40) .....	1,166,483	1,178,655	1,249,405	1,489,023	1,474,880	99.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China .....	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,671,000	1,657,000	99.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China .....	1,425,000	1,442,000	1,478,000	1,717,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.



FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual  
1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 <sup>a/</sup>	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
<b>OATS</b>						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,238,654	86.1
North America (2)...	1,495,097	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,518,924	80.3
Europe, 20 countries previously reported and unchanged.....	1,670,470	1,567,396	1,511,022	1,601,813	1,706,721	106.5
Denmark.....	60,557	60,333	60,863	72,960	70,961	97.3
Luxemburg, revised..	3,382	3,249	2,763	3,001	3,351	111.7
Portugal, revised...	(7,000)	4,747	5,528	5,053	6,037	119.5
Italy, revised.....	37,537	40,647	30,720	48,412	48,988	101.2
Hungary, revised...	28,464	24,802	22,513	27,529	25,828	93.8
Rumania, revised...	59,776	79,850	59,810	67,546	93,647	138.6
Latvia, revised....	12,188	19,009	12,205	10,037	23,631	235.4
Total Europe (27)	1,886,374	1,800,033	1,705,424	1,836,351	1,979,164	107.8
Est. European total excluding Russia...	1,931,000	1,845,000	1,739,000	1,881,000	2,024,000	107.6
N. Africa, 2 coun- tries prev. reported and unchanged.....	4,142	2,901	2,804	4,014	6,610	164.6
Algeria, revised...	13,489	8,693	10,607	14,492	14,520	100.2
Total N. Africa (3)	17,631	11,594	13,411	18,506	21,130	114.2
Syria and Lebanon...	175	1,481	1,215	530	718	135.5
Total N. Hemis. (33)	3,399,277	3,443,372	3,342,357	3,746,947	3,519,936	93.9
S. Hemis. 2 countries prev. reported and unchanged.....	10,946	7,562	9,245	11,565	13,371	115.6
Argentina, revised.	54,246	66,276	52,290	65,172	68,019	104.4
Total S. Hemis. (3)	65,192	73,838	61,535	76,737	81,390	106.1
Total above coun- tries (36).....	3,464,469	3,517,210	3,403,892	3,823,684	3,601,326	94.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China.	3,474,000	3,516,000	3,398,000	3,820,000	3,593,000	94.1
Est. world total ex. Russia & China	3,581,000	3,621,000	3,490,000	3,926,000		

<sup>a/</sup> Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.



**FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual  
1926-1929**

Crop and countries reported in 1929 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
<b>CORN</b>						
United States .....	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,622,183	93.0
Canada .....	17,297	7,813	4,262	5,241	5,055	96.4
Mexico .....	133,362	86,578	81,839	85,540	60,777	71.1
Guatemala .....	6,245	7,745	4,322	4,195	5,059	120.6
North America (4) ..	2,869,268	2,794,353	2,853,516	2,913,377	2,693,078	92.4
Europe, 9 countries previously reported and unchanged .....	454,252	512,286	375,081	296,311	576,325	194.7
Italy, revised .....	102,676	118,088	83,938	64,990	99,364	152.9
Total Europe (10) ..	556,928	630,374	459,019	361,301	675,187	187.2
Est. European total excluding Russia .....	551,000	654,000	478,000	381,000		
Africa, 3 countries previously reported and unchanged .....	4,928	10,344	8,774	11,966	11,881	99.1
Algeria, revised .....	598	222	241	261 b/	137	52.5
Total Africa (4) ..	5,526	10,566	9,015	12,247	12,018	98.1
Lebanon and Alaouite, revised .....	(900)	748	866	669	786	117.5
Manchuria .....	(39,000)	109,836	102,041	68,532	63,446	92.6
Total Asia (2) .....	(59,900)	110,584	102,907	69,201	64,232	92.8
Total N.Hemis. (20) ..	3,471,622	3,545,877	3,424,457	3,356,626	3,445,515	102.6
Est. N.Hemis. total excl. Russia .....	3,693,000	3,805,000	3,669,000	3,620,000		
Est. world total ex- cluding Russia .....	4,138,000	4,474,000	4,344,000	4,207,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Algiers and Oran only.

**DENMARK: Production of specified crops, 1924 to 1929**

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Sugar beets	Potatoes
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 short tons	1,000 bushels
1924 ...	5,864	10,433	34,219	63,208	1,064	27,271
1925 ...	9,748	13,745	36,574	65,837	1,333	48,167
1926 ...	8,767	12,480	33,415	60,333	1,085	29,827
1927 ...	9,408	10,564	36,082	60,865	1,207	20,746
1928 ...	12,214	9,683	50,541	72,960	1,414	43,086
1929 ...	11,758	10,236	50,522	70,961	904	37,646

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## FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments, 1929-30, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXP.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Year begin.	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
July 1								
U. States ..	36,580	56,996	98	68	47	Jan. 11	44,225	17,302
Canada .....	25,128	33,668				Nov. 30	21,636	5,501
Argentina ..	11,598	b/ 8,458	b/ 25			Dec. 28	b/ 150	b/ 3,300
Danubian								
count. b/	57,242	19,408	975			Dec. 28	15,933	50,992
Total ....	100,548	123,530					81,944	77,095
OATS, EXP.								
Year begin.								
July 1								
U. States ..	9,621	16,302	23	65	35	Jan. 11	10,763	5,938
Canada .....	7,424	19,532				Nov. 30	11,095	3,095
Argentina ..	23,751	b/ 24,102	b/ 205			Dec. 28	b/ 1,648	b/ 6,240
Danubian								
count. b/	872	49	0			Dec. 28	49	868
Total ....	46,674	59,935					23,558	16,141
	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929-30, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
CORN, EXP.								
Year begin.								
November 1								
U. States ..	20,556	41,633	90	107	148	Jan. 11	11,164	1,496
Danubian								
count. b/	15,266	531	391			Dec. 28	54	8,049
Argentina ..	262,685	b/ 206,817	b/ 2,958	b/ 2,450	b/ 4,051	Jan. 11	36,301	b/ 34,421
U. of South								
Africa ...	23,809	c/ 22,457	c/ 600			Dec. 28	3,814	c/ 3,471
IMPORTS:								
Year begin.								
November 1								
U. States ..	1,436	349					Nov. 26	Nov. 58
Total exp.								
less U.S.								
imports	326,880	271,092					51,787	47,379

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 18	97	95	81	93	95	88	95	89	41	46	61	58
25	98	92	81	92	96	84	97	86	42	45	64	56
Nov. 1	83	91	82	92	97	84	99	86	41	46	65	59
8	84	90	83	89	97	80	99	82	42	45	61	60
15	86	85	85	86	97	73	99	75	44	43	61	58
22	86	92	86	89	Dec. 98	Dec. 76	May 92	May 74	46	46	64	61
29	84	87	85	88	96	75	84	71	46	45	63	61
Dec. 6	83	88	84	90	94	75	81	73	47	46	63	62
13	82	88	90	97	94	74	80	72	47	45	62	59
20	83	87	May 91	May 96	Feb. 97	Jan. 73	80	71	46	44	61	58
27	85	89	91	96	97	73	82	71	46	46	62	58
Jan. 3	<u>1928</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>
10	85	85	91	96	97	72	81	71	43	44	60	59
	87	85	93	95	98	68	83	67	47	45	62	59

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

ITALY: Production of specified crops, 1924 - 1929

Year	Corn	Sugar beets	Tomatoes	Almonds	Walnuts	Filberts	Chestnuts
	1,000 bushels	1,000 s. tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1924	105,679	4,102	29,711	292,771	70,547	21,164	1,283,959
1925	109,962	1,735	22,638	137,347	62,831	22,266	962,370
1926	118,088	2,532	23,581	325,399	56,217	26,014	943,128
1927	83,938	2,222	19,106	246,254	55,335	17,681	943,635
1928	64,990	3,154	21,666	194,644	49,493	42,306	1,229,836
1929	99,364	3,155	46,257	396,828	74,956	28,660	1,391,103

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a/ Bushels of 56 pounds.



GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-January 11, 1928-29 and 1929-30  
 PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-11, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-Jan. 11		Week ending			
	1928-29	1929-30	Dec. 21	Dec. 23	Jan. 4	Jan. 11
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat a/ .....	74,162	63,944	410	900	1,996	1,382
Wheat flour b/ .....	30,790	32,924	780	879	639	1,274
Rye .....	8,312	2,373	8	3	1	--
Corn .....	14,712	4,214	7	90	107	148
Oats .....	2,455	3,909	23	23	65	35
Barley a/ .....	45,730	17,303	130	98	68	47
	Jan. 1 - 11					
PORK:	1929	1930				
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams and shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides	1,976	1,071	521	890	390	681
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides .....	5,539	5,893	2,022	3,186	1,757	4,136
Lard .....	39,102	27,739	15,197	13,301	13,786	13,953
Pickled pork .....	304	439	573	227	200	239

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 192,000 bush., flour 120,900 bbls., San Francisco barley 47,000 bush., rice 12,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29 a/	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	To and incl. Date	1928-29	1929-30
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Shipments, 4	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>		<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>
markets b/..	333,335	458,649	1,223	1,310	1,550	Jan. 11	339,826	122,274
United States.	206,259	163,687	1,779	2,635	2,656	"	95,031	93,740
Argentina ....	178,135	215,722	3,208	1,503	2,282	"	73,479	104,905
Australia ....	72,962	107,937	2,132	1,176	1,768	"	40,074	25,952
Russia .....	5,408	8	0	0	0	"	8	0
Danube & Bulg/	32,847	33,842	144	200	328	"	1,936	14,316
British India.	15,658	21,739	0	0	0	"	d/- 974	d/- 327
Total .....	844,614	959,106	8,436	6,824	8,584		549,380	361,360

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

c/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria.

d/ Net imports



**BUTTER:** Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound  
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Jan. 17, 1929	Jan. 9, 1930	Jan. 16, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score .....	46.50	34.50	35.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	38.66	34.04	34.04
Berlin, 1a quality .....	39.33	33.49	33.49
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish .....	41.71	36.72	37.04
Dutch, unsalted .....	43.89	38.89	37.15
New Zealand .....	40.19	33.89	33.46
New Zealand, unsalted .....	41.93	38.45	33.37
Australian .....	39.97	33.02	32.59
Australian, unsalted .....	40.41	34.11	33.69
Argentine, unsalted .....	38.45	32.81	33.02

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS  
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Jan. 16, 1929	Jan. 8, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	73,245	64,873	63,885
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	15.72	17.56	17.82
Price of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	14.33	11.91	12.20
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	18,393	14,116	15,303
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard <u>a/</u>	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.36	11.84	11.95
American short cut green hams	"	24.55	21.29	21.40
American green bellies .....	"	18.25	18.25	18.58
Danish Wiltshire sides .....	"	19.99	22.59	22.81
Canadian green sides .....	"	19.12	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>

a/ Friday quotation.

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